

In a Reversal, Reagan Decides To Explore a Soviet Arms Plan

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a reversal that may pave the way for the first major arms accord under his administration, President Ronald Reagan has decided to explore a Soviet suggestion on how to verify an agreement for preventing accidental war, administration officials have said.

The suggestion, which involves monitoring troop movements in the Soviet Union using Soviet planes, grows out of discussions at the 35-nation European security conference in Stockholm that is scheduled to end Friday. The meeting is officially called the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Officials said Tuesday that they thought that Mr. Reagan's decision had put the two sides within reach of an accord by then.

The issue of whether to pursue the Soviet suggestion has been contented within the administration. Mr. Reagan's decision to discuss it in Stockholm is regarded as a rebuff to civilian officials in the Pentagon.

The basic aim of the Stockholm conference is to reduce the chances that miscalculation can lead to war in Europe. The parties sought to devise procedures under which no side would be given the movements monitored.

The key remaining issue is how to monitor the movements from the air, officials said.

The Soviet Union, in a concession, agreed in August to allow aerial inspections of Warsaw Pact nations as far east as the Urals, the conventional boundary of Europe. Just how this is to be done remains in dispute. The Soviet Union

wants the host country to supply the planes, helicopters and pilots, which would carry observers from the other side. The West has so far maintained that neutral nations should provide the planes. Under this idea, Soviet officials would accompany observers on flights over Soviet territory.

Meanwhile, there has also been debate within the U.S. government over the Soviet suggestion.

Administration officials said the State Department, the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff concluded that the Soviet suggestion was workable if Moscow agreed with Western ideas of what type of cameras and navigation equipment could be carried on the Soviet planes.

Officials who favored exploring the Soviet suggestion said that it was an important positive precedent in the area of arms control verification. They said the Joint Chiefs of Staff saw merit in it because they wanted Western, not Soviet, planes to carry Soviet observers monitoring troop movements in Western Europe.

But the Soviet suggestion was opposed by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and other civilian officials in the Pentagon, officials report.

"From a political point of view it decreases our confidence in our ability to verify an agreement when the Soviet Union controls the main means of monitoring it," a government expert said.

He argued that accepting the suggestion would send a political message that the West was willing to back off its demands for stringent verification in negotiations to ban chemical weapons and other arms control issues.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency also opposed the Soviet suggestion, but it took the stance that an agreement enshrining the principle of aerial inspections should be concluded now and that the question of how this should be done should be deferred.

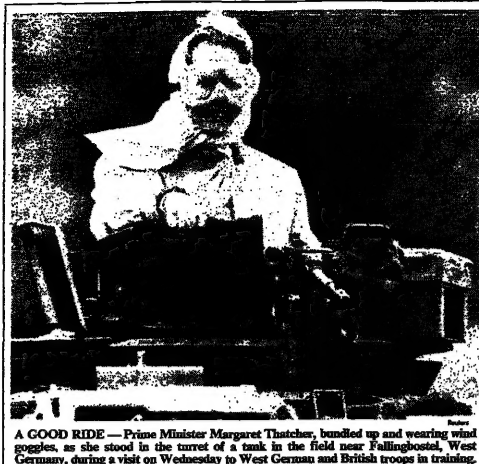
Officials said that Mr. Reagan decided Tuesday that the Soviet suggestion could be the subject of negotiations, administration officials said.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that the Soviet suggestion would be considered only if Moscow satisfied Western nations on technical details, such as what navigation, monitoring and camera equipment could be on the Soviet planes. They also said that using planes from neutral nations remained the preferred approach.

Administration officials said the number of aerial inspections each year remained to be determined, but would probably be two to four. Other issues still to be worked out concern the size of troop movements that would be subject to notification and monitoring.

Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the subcommittee that held the hearings, said the United States would become less important as a grain supplier.

"It is my view," he said, "that the growing Soviet independence from U.S. grain partly demonstrates the fallacy of assuming that they are being pressured into an arms agreement by economic difficulties."



A GOOD RIDE — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, bundled up and wearing wool goggles, as she stood in the turret of a tank in the field near Fallingb., West Germany, during a visit on Wednesday to West German and British troops in training.

Protests in Taiwan Cities Disrupt Talks Between Government and Opposition

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A recent wave of demonstrations in Taiwan's major cities has disrupted the first negotiations between the ruling Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, and its political opponents.

The protests were sparked by the recent sentencing in Taipei of a leading opposition figure convicted of libel and election irregularities.

Lin Cheng-shieh, the publisher of an opposition journal called Progress, is expected to begin serving an 18-month prison term this week.

Mr. Lin was the focus of 12 consecutive days of demonstrations, which ended earlier this week. These held in Taipei were among the largest ever staged on the island.

On Sunday evening a crowd of 7,000 to 10,000, according to independent estimates, gathered in the capital near National Taiwan University. Witnesses said the police had made no effort to disperse demonstrators.

Opposition leaders viewed the event as a breakthrough, as one said, in their challenge to the Kuomintang's martial-law rule. Among other things, the opposition has been barred from organizing alternative political parties.

The government's toughening

position appears to reflect increasing dissatisfaction among party conservatives and the military with a series of domestic reforms ordered by President Chiang Ching-kuo earlier this year.

Mr. Chiang, 76, is known to view these reforms as essential to Taiwan's future stability. But for the moment, at least, he appears to be mollifying his critics by not intervening in the day-to-day management of the political situation.

The sudden rise in anti-government activity is partly in response to an official crackdown on the opposition. Mr. Lin is the sixth activist to be sentenced since June.

At the same time, the Kuomintang has been attempting to continue the negotiations it started in May with Taiwan's loosely knit opposition movement.

The talks, intended to enlarge the political role of the opposition groups, have been troubled since the first arrests in June.

They are now unlikely to begin again until after a series of island-wide elections in December, according to opposition activists and political analysts.

"The political atmosphere has changed," said Antonio Chiang, editor of The Epoch, an anti-government monthly. "Nobody wants to be seen compromising before the war."

The United States never recognized the Marxist government in Angola after it won the 1974-75 civil war with the help of Cuba and the Soviet Union. Washington provided arms and diplomatic support to pro-Western factions in that war.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Minda said Angola was ready to resume negotiations that were broken off early this year over the issue of withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and independence for South African-occupied Namibia.

He said he also wanted to discuss a possible meeting between President Ronald Reagan and President Jos6 Eduardo dos Santos, an idea first proposed to the Angolans by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who visited Angola last month.

elections, and nobody wants to talk.

On Tuesday, three senior Kuomintang officials met with internationalists to discuss the resumption of political negotiations. Opposition leaders said they would consider the offer later this week, although few anticipate that it will set much in motion.

Angola Asks For Meeting With Shultz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Angola, which has no diplomatic relations with the United States, is asking for a meeting with Secretary of State George F. Shultz to discuss normalization of its relations with Washington, according to Foreign Minister Alfonso Minda.

The Angolan minister, in New York for the opening of the UN General Assembly, said Tuesday that the request was forwarded to Washington on Monday night and that he hoped to meet with Mr. Shultz in New York next week.

The United States never recognized the Marxist government in Angola after it won the 1974-75 civil war with the help of Cuba and the Soviet Union. Washington provided arms and diplomatic support to pro-Western factions in that war.

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WORLD BRIEFS

6 Killed in Moslem Clashes in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan (Reuters) — At least six people were killed in two days of clashes between Shias and Shites Moslem sects in Pakistan's Punjab province, police said Wednesday.

They said two people were killed Wednesday in the provincial capital of Lahore, raising the toll there to three since fighting erupted Tuesday. Hospital sources said at least 60 persons were injured in Lahore. Witnesses said the police fired tear gas and used riot sticks to break up fighting in the city's old quarter.

Two people were killed in clashes Tuesday in the western Punjab town of Lailah and one at Khampur Tarnawali near the southern town of Bahawalpur, the police said. The death toll at Lailah could be as high as four, residents said.

Drugs Tests Linked to Change in Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — A White House spokesman has acknowledged that President Ronald Reagan may not be able to dismiss or discipline federal workers found through mandatory tests to have taken illegal drugs unless the U.S. Congress changes civil service laws. He said the administration had requested an amendment to the Civil Service Reform Act.

"Parts of the executive order obviously cannot be put into effect until the enabling legislation is passed," Albert Broderick, a White House spokesman, said Tuesday. A federal employee union filed suit Tuesday to block Mr. Reagan's order on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Reagan signed an executive order Monday mandating the tests. The order specified that heads of federal agencies not allow anyone to remain in a "sensitive position" if the tests were positive until he or she completed a rehabilitation program. It also required an accompanying request to Congress, Mr. Reagan asked for an amendment to the Civil Service Reform Act to clarify that the law did not "permit or require the employment of an applicant or employee who uses illegal drugs."

Mitterrand Jostled at Banding School

BANDUNG, Indonesia (Reuters) — President Francois Mitterrand of France was pushed and jostled Wednesday by students as he arrived at the Bandung Institute of Technology on the second day of his visit to Indonesia. The students were protesting the 31 percent devaluation last week of Indonesia's currency.

Approximately 2,500 students surged forward through armed forces as the Mitterrand convoy arrived while the demonstration was in progress. Mr. Mitterrand pushed some students away with his hands. The demonstration, against the devaluation and calling for more freedom on campus, had started on a higher note but the atmosphere became more serious when the presidential delegation arrived.

About 50 armed troops were called in to maintain order. Mr. Mitterrand looked shaken while going into the institute's main hall to speak. There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

François Mitterrand

Catholic Killed Near Church in Ulster

BELFAST (AP) — Three masked assailants grabbed a man as he looked up the Roman Catholic church where he was a choir member and shot him to death, forcing the woman who was with him to flee, police said Wednesday.

An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the shooting of a Protestant activist, Father John McKeown, in a telephone call to the Belfast Telegraph newspaper in Belfast.

The caller said the shooting Tuesday night of Raymond Moore was in revenge for the killing Sunday of John Bingham, a leader of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force. The caller said the woman who was with him claimed responsibility for Mr. Bingham's death, saying he was responsible for the murder of five Catholics.

Karpov Wins 17th Game in Match

LENNINGRAD (Reuters) — Anatoli Karpov won the 17th game of the world chess championship Wednesday as the titleholder, Gari Kasparov, resigned after Karpov's 31st move.

Mr. Karpov's victory cut Mr. Kasparov's lead in the championship to nine and a half points to seven and a half.

For the Record

Lawrence General Hassan Muhammad Ershad, president of Bangladesh, officially became the ruling party president Tuesday, candidate Wednesday for elections Oct. 15. Opposition parties have pledged to boycott the election unless General Ershad steps down and ends martial law. (AP)

A Soviet sailor jumped ship in Dunedin, New Zealand, and the government said Wednesday that he was seeking permanent residence. (AP)

Game 17
GRUNFELD DEFENSE
White Karpov Black Kasparov
1. Nf3 Nf6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. Bb5 Bc7 5. e4 e6 6. Qc2 Qd7 7. Bc4 Bb7 8. Bb3 Bc6 9. Bc4 Bb7 10. Bb3 Bc6 11. Bc4 Bb7 12. Bb3 Bc6 13. Bc4 Bb7 14. Bb3 Bc6 15. Bc4 Bb7 16. Bb3 Bc6 17. Bc4 Bb7 18. Bb3 Bc6 19. Bc4 Bb7 20. Bb3 Bc6 21. Bc4 Bb7 22. Bb3 Bc6 23. Bc4 Bb7 24. Bb3 Bc6 25. Bc4 Bb7 26. Bb3 Bc6 27. Bc4 Bb7 28. Bb3 Bc6 29. Bc4 Bb7 30. Bb3 Bc6 31. Bc4 Bb7 Resigns.

Despite Soviet Influence, Kabul Shops Are Brimming With Western Products

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

KABUL, Afghanistan — Despite the Soviet Union's wide-spread influence here, seven years after the Soviet military occupation began, there is no sign of a controlled economy in Kabul's bustling bazaars.

A free market flourishes, as it has for centuries in this caravan crossroads, and consumers have a choice of some of the best of Western goods. Japanese cameras, Swiss watches, Finnish toilet paper, German and Dutch beer, Scotch whisky and American blue jeans can be purchased by anyone with enough afghanis, the local currency.

That is in sharp contrast to the situation in Moscow, where such merchandise is either unavailable or constantly in short supply.

So sophisticated is the bazaar that some merchants gladly accept foreign currency.

Kabul even has a money bazaar, where foreign money is bought and sold without regard to the official rates fixed by the Bank of Afghanistan. At the bazaar, the U.S. dollar trades far above the Soviet ruble in convertibility.

Officially, the rate is 56 afghanis for one U.S. dollar. At the bazaar, however, it is possible to get as many as 143 afghanis for a dollar. The ruble, valued at \$140 in Moscow, brings only 25 afghanis at the bazaar. The dual currency system was described as "half-joke" by Anatoli Selved, Afghan deputy chairman of Afghanistan's council of ministers. He is in charge of government relations with business.

"Somehow, it's accepted by the government," Mr. Amin said in an interview with foreign journalists. "If private parties want to import a TV set from Japan, they acquire foreign currency where they can."

The abundance of imported luxury goods seems incongruous in Afghanistan, one of the world's poorest countries, which has been fighting a guerrilla war since 1978. The Soviet Union has sent in about 120,000 troops to deal with the guerrillas, who are being backed by U.S. cash and weapons.

But the war, mostly far from the Kabul city limits in recent months,

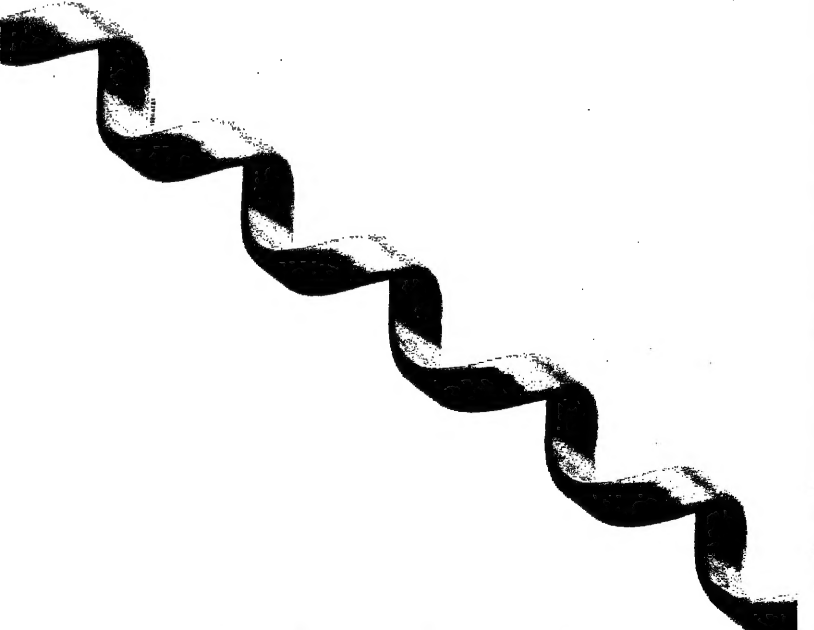
does not seem to interfere with the lively commerce that begins soon after dawn every day in hundreds of small shops.

Diplomats based in Kabul said that the goods on sale in the shops are only a small fraction of the amount brought into the country. Many of the goods imported from such countries as Japan, West Germany and Switzerland are promptly resold out of Afghanistan to Pakistan or Iran.

There is no way to estimate the total value of imported consumer goods. But an Afghan diplomat said that Afghanistan buys about \$200 million worth of luxury goods from Japan every year.

Although the profusion of individual entrepreneurs is hardly consistent with the Soviet model, trying to change the Afghan's deeply ingrained trading habits undoubtedly would cause great resentment and probably would not work. So the Soviet officials look the other way — except when they go to the bazaar themselves to buy electronic goods, watches, clothes and other items that cannot be found in the Soviet Union.

There is no question that Soviet nationals who come to work or live in Afghanistan take advantage of their status in a recent flight from Kabul to Moscow, most of the Soviet passengers had three or four large cartons of Afghan purchases.



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Israel Is Embroiled In Torture Charges

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The government of Israel is locked in a new dispute with Amnesty International over allegations that it has ignored the human rights group's appeals for an independent investigation of charges that Arab prisoners were tortured in southern Lebanon and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Amnesty International reported Monday in London that it had compiled allegations of torture at the Khamdet detention center in southern Lebanon.

The camp is run by the South Lebanon Army, a predominantly Christian militia group allied with Israel, but the group said that prisoners there had been mistreated "under Israeli supervision."

Amnesty International also released a detailed account of allegations of torture made by a West Bank resident who had served 17 years in prison for terrorist activities before his release in a May 1985 prisoner exchange. He was released in December under suspicion of similar activities.

The group said that his account was "typical of a steady flow of allegations of torture and ill treatment" of Palestinian prisoners.

Amnesty International said it was publishing these allegations because the Israeli authorities had failed to respond to its requests that an independent investigation

be conducted and that independent lawyers and doctors along with family members be given the right to visit and examine detainees immediately after their arrest.

An Israeli Defense Forces spokesman strongly denied the charges concerning southern Lebanon, saying that allegations of Israeli supervision of torture were "totally wrong, untrue and slanderous."

Khamdet, he said, is the sole responsibility of the South Lebanon Army, and it compares favorably with other detention camps in Lebanon.

Justice Ministry officials met Tuesday to draft a response to Amnesty International's allegations of torture in the occupied territories, according to the Israeli radio. Some officials expressed surprise at the group's public allegations because the case is detailed reportedly is still under investigation, the radio said.

Israel has charged in the past that allegations of torture are part of a Palestinian propaganda campaign.

Amnesty International said it had received reports in the past year from a number of former detainees at Khamdet who said they had been hooded, beaten, given electric shocks and hung from a crossbar for hours during interrogations. One former detainee said his torture had been carried out by members of the South Lebanon Army who had been "supervised by Israeli" who asked the questions and gave instructions.

The militia serves as a surrogate military force for Israel, guarding its border and trying to enforce order in the "security zone" the Israelis have sought to maintain in southern Lebanon since they pulled most of their forces out in June 1985.

A separate report described allegations made by Adnan Mansour Chennan, 41, who said he had been beaten, forced to stand for long periods while hooded and handcuffed, prevented from sleeping and subjected to ice-cold showers while in detention from December to Feb. 10, when he was deported to Jordan.

Amnesty International said that Mr. Chennan's lawyer had not been permitted to speak with him when he represented him at three court appearances and that he had been deported without formal charges for suspicion of re-establishing his ties to the outlawed Palestine Liberation Organization.

It said the lawyer, who was not named, had filed three complaints of torture and ill treatment. After making a complaint at a military hearing, Mr. Chennan alleged, he was told by an officer of the Shin Bet, Israel's secret service, that "they would show him what beatings were," according to the lawyer.

She said he then described having his head covered with a bag, after which men "began hitting him with their fists and with the flat of their hands all over his body — ears, neck, chest, genitals, the back of the head. They also covered his head with a bag and strangled him twice."



PRO-UN PROTEST IN LEBANON — Some of an estimated 50,000 Shiite Moslems who protested Wednesday in Tyre, Lebanon, against attacks on members of the UN peacekeeping force. In the last five weeks, five members of the force have been killed.

Romania Relaxes Curbs on Religion

Moves Follow Washington's Pressure on Human Rights

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time, the communist government of Romania has agreed to allow printing of Protestant Bibles and gave assurances that three Jewish synagogues in Bucharest will not be demolished, a Reagan administration source said Monday.

The moves last month are an apparent response to mounting pressure in Congress to protect Romania's human-rights record by canceling its special trade and tariff benefits under the most-favored-nation status.

The source said Romania had made known to the United States that it was permitting the printing of "several thousand" copies annually of the Romanian Bible used by Protestant churches, particularly Baptist ones.

"The regime there is authorizing for the first time since 1921 the printing of the Bible," the source said. The communist government, which has been in power since 1947, indicated that the number allowed annually would vary from

2,000 to 10,000 and be fixed at 5,000 for this year.

The number of Protestants is estimated at \$5,000 by the Romanian government and at several hundred thousand by private religious groups. Most Romanians are Orthodox Church members.

The Romanian authorities also have informed Rabbi Moses Rosen in Bucharest that three synagogues — one that was converted into a museum and all situated in an urban-renewal area — have been taken off the list of buildings slated for demolition, the source said.

The Seventh-Day Adventist Church also will be allowed to build a church to replace one that was demolished recently in Bucharest, the source said.

In addition, the Romanian government has resolved several "irresolvable" human rights cases, according to the source, including those involved to leave the country, the source said, declining to identify the individuals but describing them as "Protestant fundamentalists."

The Romanian actions come amid recent U.S. congressional efforts to cancel Romania's most-favored-nation status.

U.S. officials said that U.S. Protestant fundamentalist groups, rather than Jewish organizations, are the main force behind the drive to suspend or cancel Romania's most-favored-nation status.

The country's record on allowing emigration of Jews has been generally good, with an average of 1,200 leaving annually in recent years, according to a Reagan administration official. The Jewish community, which numbered 400,000 at the end of World War II, now numbers about 25,000, the official said.

Antifreeze Kills 15 in Soviet

Under Press International

MOSCOW — At least 15 persons have died and 15 more have been hospitalized in the Soviet republic of Lithuania after drinking antifreeze that they believed was homemade alcohol, the newspaper Socialist Industry said Tuesday.

Under the leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet government has begun a major campaign to eliminate alcoholism. According to the newspaper, the crackdown has led to an underground trade in home-made liquor and much of it is not fit for human consumption.

Living Abroad

The Ivy League Tries to Help

By Sherry Buchanan

International Herald Tribune

Getting into an Ivy League school from overseas, according to the universities' international acceptance rate, is tougher than doing it from the United States. But Ivy League officials say that the figures are misleading.

Most said the smaller overseas acceptance rate to restrictions on financial aid to foreign students. No federal funds, they explained, may be loaned or granted to foreign students. These restrictions do not apply to Americans living abroad.

Admissions officers also cited the celebrity factor: Many foreign students who are not qualified apply to an Ivy League university because it is the only U.S. school whose name they know. When they are rejected, they lower the overall acceptance level.

The right Ivy League schools show differing degrees of sensitivity toward overseas students — as Americans overseas and foreigners are called. At Princeton, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, international admission officers were educated abroad and are particularly knowledgeable about evaluating academic transcripts, references and essays from overseas.

Because of limited time and funding, none of the universities match domestic recruiting efforts with those overseas. But, in the last five years, many of the universities have increased their admission officers' trips to Europe and the Far East to visit American, international and foreign-language schools in the belief that personal contact gives applicants a better chance.

Here is a short guide to the admission policies toward overseas students of some Ivy League universities.

Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, accepted this year 27 Americans from abroad and 125 foreign students out of 800 overseas applicants. This year's freshman class has 1,600 students.

Harvard does not make public an average score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, the standard U.S. test for college applicants.

"We don't weigh the SATs for overseas students in the same way we do for U.S. students," said Thomas Malin, director of international admissions. "We look to see how they do in their own system."

Mr. Malin was educated in Ireland before he became a student at Harvard.

Advanced standing beyond the freshman class is granted by Harvard, although most students de-

side not to take it, for the French Baccalaureat, the A-level and the International Baccalaureat. Students with IBs must have a 6 or better — 7 is the highest grade — in three higher-level subjects.

Harvard strongly urges a personal interview.

Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut, accepted 40 overseas students out of 670 applicants for its entering freshman class. The international acceptance rate was 5.9 percent of applicants. The U.S. rate is 11 percent. Most overseas students

insists on at least a 600 score in the Test of English as a Foreign Language, mainly because the university does not offer any remedial English courses.

Automatic advanced standing is not granted but students can apply for it after they arrive.

Princeton does not require a personal interview and relies on references and the student's personal essay.

"We have learned to read between the lines of foreign references," said Marianne Waterbury, the international admissions officer. Mrs. Waterbury was educated in the French school system in Egypt.

The University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, accepted 159 overseas students out of 1,000 applicants, or 15.9 percent. The U.S. acceptance rate was 17.5 percent.

Penn does not make public average SAT scores.

"We don't want to aggravate the anxiety toward standardized testing, especially for overseas students," said Elizabeth O'Connell, the international admissions officer. Mrs. O'Connell, who is Swedish, was educated in Europe and Africa.

"There is a strong commitment to overseas students all the way up to the president of the university," she said.

Penn does not grant automatic advanced standing and does not require an interview.

Columbia University, in New York City, accepted 42 overseas students out of 400 applicants, or 10.5 percent. The U.S. rate of acceptance, at 25 percent, was one of the highest among the Ivy League schools.

Columbia also said it was limited in its acceptance of foreign students by restrictions on financial aid.

The average SAT scores for this year's freshman class were a combined 1,350. For foreign students, Columbia requires a score of 600 or better on the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

The university grants automatic advanced standing to students who have an International Baccalaureat with a 6 or 7 average, a French Baccalaureat with a 16 to 19 average and A-levels with an A average.

No personal interview is required, according to Elizabeth Levin, assistant director of admissions.

This is the second of two articles. The first, focusing on Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth and Stanford, appeared Sept. 4.

Many foreign students who are not qualified apply to an Ivy League university because it is the only U.S. school whose name they know.

Promises Hay

Barack B. Chubb, a senior adviser to President Ronald Reagan, said that the administration was "not yet ready to make any promises" about the new White House initiative to curb foreign-born terrorism and drug trafficking.

IMF officials said a \$100 million loan to Egypt is "not yet ready for a decision" and that the IMF would be "in a position to make a decision" on the loan by the end of the year.

3 Surrender for Tli

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America ust Stand y Aquino

Richard G. Lugar
WASHINGTON — Sen. Lugar, the United States' most vocal supporter of the Philippines, is a fall of Ferdinand Marcos. The United States has a mutual security treaty with the Philippines, and since the United States' leaders have all said they were the United States' friends, it is not surprising that the United States is not doing enough to help the Philippines.

'Contras' Policy Produced Thought Police

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Over the last two years, U.S. Customs Service agents have been harassing Americans returning to the United States after visits to Nicaragua. The agents have seized books, notes and personal letters. They have asked travelers intimidating questions about their views on the Contras, and have threatened them about bringing "subversive" ideas into America.

Now the Customs Service is instructing its officers to get out of the role of thought police. This good news is a result of the Reagan administration's policy of non-interference in the courts. It is a happy example of how the process of constitutional litigation can protect individual rights from being gradually eroded by official abuse of power.

The right to strike is at the heart of America's constitutional system: the right of Americans to read and think what they want, to express their views, and to participate in the political process. Established though that principle is, it always comes under pressure in times of fear, of perceived threat from abroad. And the Reagan administration has done its best to arouse public fear of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

In the climate of paranoia about Nicaragua, Customs officers have done some astonishing things. For example, Thomas W. Walker, an Ohio political scientist who specializes in Latin American studies, went to observe the Nicaraguan elections in 1984. As the plane landed at the airport, he was found himself a subject of special Customs Service attention.

An agent found in Mr. Walker's luggage, and copied, a booklet and papers on Nicaraguan politics. The booklet was the assassination manual prepared for

the "contras" rebels by the Central Intelligence Agency, well published by them. The Customs agent wrote a memo on Mr. Walker, noting among other things: "Walker appeared to have a disturbed attitude about him when I discovered and showed interest in these items."

Mr. Walker also had a suspicious entry put against his name in the Customs Service computer system. Two years later, in April of 1986, his name produced this printout from the computer: "Intelligence, subject in possession of literature pertaining to election in Nicaragua — alleged."

That computer printout and much other information about Customs practices came out when the Center for Constitutional Rights, in New York, sued on behalf of Americans harassed on return from Nicaragua. Agents who had given travelers a hard time questioning "under the pretext of" why they had done so.

One Customs inspector testified that it was his duty to watch out for "subversive actions." They included "anything against the government, our government. It can be threatening our laws, our ideas." Another agent spoke of protecting the country "from outside forces and outside influence."

As recently as July, while the litigation was on, a Customs agent in Miami seized a Nicaraguan magazine from a returning traveler, saying he had to check it for anything derogatory about the United States. He angrily asked the traveler why he had gone to a Communist country.

When confronted by the law, the Customs Service finally recognized that it could not defend such behavior. It offered to send all its agents a directive strictly limiting searches for "subversive" matter. Redrafted to incorporate suggestions by the federal judge in the case, the directive was issued on Aug. 20.

Customs officers may stop at "suspicious" the directive says, only material that incites "imminent acts of armed or other violence against constituted government." They must have probable cause to believe it is in that category before they can copy anything or seize it.

More "political propaganda" is not to be seized, the directive warns. "However distasteful [it] may seem to be or offensively exaggerated in its descriptions." Such propaganda includes material that glorifies a foreign government or ideology, criticizes the United States or attempts to influence U.S. policy. All of that is admissible unless it incites "imminent lawless action."

"Inspectors must refrain," the directive continues, "in the presence of the owner from volunteering expressions and observations of disapproval or criticism of offensive material."

Agents can get advice from headquarters "to minimize prospects of aggravation of traveler reactions."

How well the directive will work remains to be seen. On Aug. 30, the day after it was issued, an American returning from Cuba was tumbled at New York Airport by a Customs agent who asked, "Are you a Communist?" and seized a book by Fidel Castro.

But at least Customs policy is now in accord with American principles.

The New York Times.

OPINION



Do We Really Want Robots To Do All Our Dirty Work?

By Noel Perrin

LOS ANGELES — There aren't many robots alive in the world today, probably no more than 200,000. And some of them, especially in Japan and France, are not true robots by American definitions; they are just extremely versatile machine tools. At present, most are either blind or have very limited vision; none can see nearly as well as human beings. None have anything approximating taste buds. None have much common sense.

All that granted, robots are a formidable new presence in our world. For example, a typical robot replaces three to five human workers — and not just blue-collar workers either. Certainly they replace welders in automobile plants and assemblers in electronic plants. But they are also in the process of replacing draftsmen in engineering firms, and quite soon they will replace many computer programmers as well. (They help to build computers right now.)

In the fairly near future they are due to replace sheep-shearers in Australia, citrus pickers in Florida and accountants in Los Angeles. Already fairly good diagnosticians, they are expected to become actual hands-on doctors.

Can robots think? Yes and no. Under certain circumstances, they can think very well indeed. The earliest and most famous case is the Samuel checkers-

playing machine. If you owned one, and taught it to play checkers, after some time between 10 and 20 hours it would begin to beat you consistently. This would be true even if you were the best (human) checkers player in the world.

Then there is the sad case of Luigi Villa, who in July, 1979, won the world backgammon championship. The next day he rashly agreed to play a \$5,000 match with a robot. He lost, 4 games to 1. On the other hand, no present robot could come anywhere near the thought processes involved in being a competent baby sitter, nor could one hold an intelligent general conversation.

Are robots aware of their own existence? Not yet. The welding and maintenance types probably never will be. But most robots predict that in 20 years the advanced models will have both emotions and self-awareness.

Are robots a threat to human welfare? Depends on your point of view. The cheery view is that robots will free human beings from boring, dangerous and repetitive work — unpleasantly what most present robots are doing. Spraying paint cars was hard on the lungs of workers; robots can do the job in perfect safety, so they can assemble widgets and never get bored. Seen thus, robots are the logical, and glorious, climax of the Industrial Revolution. As lesser machines have already freed us from most manual labor, they will free us from most mental labor, and we can relax, enjoy ourselves, pursue hobbies. Leisure is the precondition of culture, and we will have it in unprecedented quantities. We will be cultured as never before.

The uneasy view is that such freedom amounts to emphysema. After all, it is from work, from doing useful things, from contributing to our own survival, that we derive the meaning of our lives. Leisure has no real meaning except as reward for work, any more than warm does apart from cold, or rich from poor. In this view, robots will be doing most of the meaningful things, and we will find ourselves not only envying them, but parasitically dependent on them.

There is a third, darker, view that robots are the worst evolutionary step. Human science is the agent of evolution, busy producing the crystalline intelligence of modern man, and we will find ourselves not only envying them, but parasitically dependent on them.

There is a third, darker, view that robots are the worst evolutionary step. Human science is the agent of evolution, busy producing the crystalline intelligence of modern man, and we will find ourselves not only envying them, but parasitically dependent on them.

Mr. McLoughlin speaks well in describing the impossibility of IRS regulations, most of which are totally irrelevant to many Americans living abroad. The reputation of the agency among us is not enhanced by notices like the one that hangs in its Rome office. I can't quote it in full, but in plain English the message was: "We will be happy to help you fill out your tax return, but if we make a mistake, it is your fault."

KELLOGG SMITH, Milledgeville, Ga.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Southern Africa: From Up Close, a Different Perspective

I have worked with the people of Lesotho for nearly eight years. We live surrounded by South Africa. There are hundreds of Canadian, West German, British, Irish, American, Italian, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, Latin American and others living here. Most came for humanitarian reasons. They are scattered throughout these mountainous working in hospitals, missions, in schools, on agricultural projects, on water development efforts, and so forth.

There are also many South Africans working in Lesotho. But it is with hesitancy that I mention this, for fear you will not print my letter. The international press does not print anything favorable about South Africa these days.

I believe most of the hundreds of expatriates who live and work here are disgusted with the West for its shallow approach to the dilemma of southern Africa. Many people who live here have tried to present a comprehensive, reasoned and understanding view. But those who understand the situation best are not listened to. The appropriate would rather print the impassioned and inflammatory statements of politicians who become experts by passing through

disaster when the workers from neighboring countries have to go home?

Southern Africa is disastrously caught between cultures and centuries. Ancient values will need either to be firmly embraced or ruthlessly abandoned before this is not out. But Western newspapers give no hint of the cultural dilemma here — a dilemma that, quite apart from apartheid, is a matter of life and death. Apartheid is morally wrong. But my jumping up and down about apartheid is not responsible unless I am prepared to do something to help the victims, and unless I am prepared to help the oppressors solve the problems that are overwhelming them, and to which they have no answers but repressive paternalism.

God knows there are deep crises in southern Africa being faced daily by teachers, nurses, doctors, farmers, population experts, conservationists, mine managers and just ordinary people. Black and white face challenges that go unreported. Political turmoil, repression and widespread unrest do not occur in a vacuum. They grow from conditions deeper than politics.

Come and talk to the common people here. Publish exactly what they say. Seek out the expatriates who have lived and worked in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Filing Claims to Uncle Sam

John T. McLoughlin's pertinent letter on the trials and tribulations of American taxpayers living abroad (Sept. 6) failed to mention the most diabolical measures ever invented by the Internal Revenue Service to deter would-be filers from torturing themselves with the annual U.S. returns. I am referring to the "self-employment tax."

This measure, which has become applicable since 1984, allows the U.S. government to demand social security payments from all self-employed expatriates, regardless of their residence status. In my own case (I am a modest free-lance translator married to a French national and a permanent resident of France), this means that, in addition to paying French tax and social security on my French-sourced income, I am required to regularly hand over to Uncle Sam 11 percent of my annual profit. I am thus paying more tax on my relatively small earnings than, for example, a high-powered Bechtel executive assigned to Saudi Arabia on his tax-exempt salary of \$300,000.

To add insult to injury, a recent letter from my U.S. tax return processing center informed me that, having failed to

Donovan Russell

soothe. Seek out the black people who work hard every day so that their families may have a little portage in their stomachs each evening. Ask probing questions. Questions about traditions, culture, land use and land distribution, village governance, about the extended families and tribal loyalties.

Ask questions about the sharing of wealth, the grazing of cattle and productivity, male and female roles, family size and social security. Ask questions about parenting, the role of traditional education, religious beliefs, the civil service. Ask questions about time, what the ascribed traditional authority, about these things have to do with the political turmoil in southern Africa? With apartheid and authoritarianism? With economics and politics? Everything.

Solutions must be painstakingly developed to a host of problems in southern Africa. These solutions must be interwoven and well thought out if the delicate web of life is to be preserved. The alternative is to push southern Africa into a Lebanon, a Vietnam, a North or South Korea — with hope that one day, many years later, something livable will emerge from the ashes.

DONOVAN RUSSELL, Masera, Lesotho.

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SCIENCE

New Strategy Blocks Off Cells From Cold Viruses

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Viruses of the common cold have been halted in their disease-producing attack by a novel strategy that does not touch the viruses at all, but blocks their entrance into human cells.

The strategy, called receptor blockade, was first tested on human cells growing in the laboratory. It prevented infection of the cells by rhinoviruses, the main causes of the common cold. Later, the same method prevented rhinovirus infection in chimpanzees.

The method was then tried in a group of human volunteers. Some volunteers were given nose drops with high concentrations of special antibodies designed to attach to the same receptors on the nasal tissue cell surfaces that the virus seeks out to begin its invasion. The intention was to use the antibodies as a shield to block the viruses from attaching to cells of the nasal passages where cold viruses ordinarily multiply. If the virus cannot attach to the cell it cannot penetrate and multiply. Infection is thwarted.

The human volunteers were then exposed to rhinoviruses. In the people treated with the antibodies, colds were not prevented, but the beginning of cold symptoms was delayed as much as two days and the severity of illness was much reduced, compared with the volunteers not treated. The trial was done at the University of Virginia School of Medicine in Charlottesville by a team led by Dr. Jack M. Gwaltney Jr. and Dr. Frederick G. Hayden.

Dr. Richard J. Colonna of Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, who originated the receptor blockade strategy and who worked with Dr. Gwaltney and Dr. Hayden, emphasizes that the work is still in the research stage. But it is "very likely" to lead to the development of drugs to protect against the common cold, he said. A promising finding, he said, is that the viruses seem unable to circumvent the blockade. The fact that the volunteers did get colds probably means that not enough of the receptors were blocked, the scientists have surmised.

For the present, however, he and other scientists agree that the research is most important for what it has revealed about rhinoviruses and the specific receptors on which they focus their attack.

Receptor blockade is one of the newest experimental strategies scientists have developed against the common cold, an ailment that has proved more refractory than many for more serious viral diseases. Though their symptoms are mild, colds are widespread; each year Americans spend more than \$500 million on "remedies" that neither cure nor prevent them.

Scientists, mindful of the importance of the problem and the profits that an effective remedy might produce, are using the most sophisticated weaponry of molecular biology in the search for new ways to

Receptor blockade uses a novel method to keep disease-producing attackers out of human cells

cope with the infections. Interferon, manufactured through biotechnology, has shown some effectiveness in preventing rhinovirus infections, but is too expensive now for wide use in this way and heavy doses sometimes produce uncomfortable side effects.

Last year, scientists of Purdue University, led by Dr. Michael G. Rossmann, determined the complete three-dimensional structure of a rhinovirus, a feat that has helped explain why the virus has been unable to evade the receptor blockade as well as how some experimental anti-virus drugs perform.

Two such drugs under consideration for use against the common cold, WIN 5171 and WIN 5206, act against the virus the scientists studied by preventing it from taking its coat off to invade a cell. Dr. Rossmann's group and scientists at Sterling Winthrop Research Institute in Kenilworth, New York, disclosed in a recent report in the journal Science. Viruses cannot multiply by themselves; instead, they invade living cells where the virus' genetic material, either DNA or RNA, subverts the cell's own genetic machinery to produce a new crop of viruses. If the virus particles cannot shed their protein outer coats, their genetic material cannot invade the cells.

The scientists said this is the first description, at the atomic level, of the interaction between a virus and a drug. "The results offer plausible mechanisms for the biological activity of this class of compounds and raise the possibility of anti-viral drug design for rhinoviruses as well as other pneumoviruses," the report concluded.

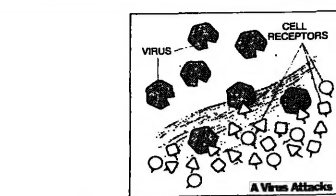
In the case of Dr. Colonna's research, the information on the three-dimensional structure of the common cold viruses showed that the part of the virus that interacts with the cell receptor is deep inside the virus in a region scientists now call the "canyon." Since this is a central part of the virus, Dr. Colonna said, the virus appears unable to mutate to change it and evade the blockade.

Rhinoviruses, whose name derives from the Greek prefix for nose, produce the sore throats, runny noses and other symptoms of a cold. Although many different viruses can cause similar symptoms, rhinoviruses produce a third to a half of all colds. In the main "cold season," winter and early spring, the rhinovirus family is believed to cause 70 percent of the infections.

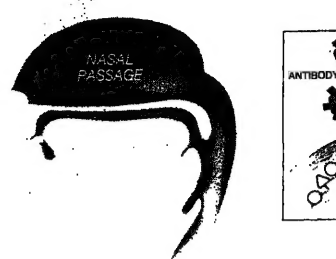
The number of the different rhinoviruses has been a major problem in efforts to cope with them. There is only one simian virus, one for measles and three for polio. In contrast, there are roughly 100 known rhinoviruses, each different enough to require 100 different vaccines to protect against them all. As a result, most researchers have abandoned the thought of vaccine as a weapon against the common cold.

In recent years, cellular receptors have become an increasingly important focus of biomedical research. Hormones for growth and reproduction, insulin and many other substances necessary to human life can affect cells only by attaching to receptors on their surfaces and sending the right chemical message inside.

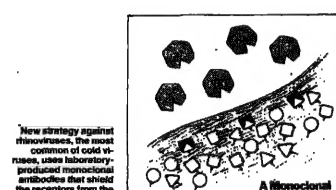
Viruses have evolved with an ability to exploit these receptors. But the interaction is exquisitely precise; something on the virus must fit the receptor perfectly like a key in its lock. Different viruses fit different receptors, which is why some viruses attack only certain tissues and why a common cold virus will infect humans but not mice, rats or guinea pigs. But every living cell has many different kinds of receptor, and it was at least a



Attacking a cell, a virus will seek out a matching receptor among the many on the cell's surface. After attachment, the virus will inject its genetic material into the cell.



Shown above, this immune defense system of a vaccinated person makes antibodies that attach to virus particles and do their best to inactivate them before they can reach cells and invade.



New strategy against rhinoviruses, the most common of cold viruses, uses laboratory-produced monoclonal antibodies that shield the receptors from the invading virus.

reasonable guess that the 100 known rhinoviruses might use as many as 100 different cell receptors. To their surprise, the scientists have found this is not so.

They have found that rhinoviruses will attack only two types of receptors on human nasal cells and one, the "major" receptor, is the target of more than 80 percent of known cold viruses. To date, scientists have tested the receptor specificity of 88 of the 100 rhinoviruses. Of these, 78 used the "major" receptor. Furthermore, this receptor has been identified and grown in bacteria so that it can be studied in detail.

In practical terms this discovery means drug designers have a much better chance than vaccine designers against the common cold.

Drug designers could shield against more than three quarters of rhinovirus infections by designing a drug that would keep just one type of receptor blocked.

Blockage of two receptor types might prevent all such infections, but the second "minor" receptor has not yet been identified chemically.

Dr. Colonna's group had to search through 8,000 cell cultures to find the two cell types that were producing antibodies to the cell

surface receptors that the scientists wanted to block.

The work to date leaves questions and uncertainties. The antibodies used in the initial tests are not considered suitable for widespread use because they are large molecules that might induce undesirable immune reactions. Dr. Colonna says his group hopes to find smaller molecules that would also block the receptors.

The scientists also need to know much more about the receptors themselves, including their natural function. To be sure that they can be blocked in large numbers of people for long periods without ill effects.

IN BRIEF

Seeking New Use for Shuttle Tank

NEW YORK (NYT) — Efforts are being made to determine if the largest disposable component of the space shuttle, the huge external tank, can be used in space. Recent studies have determined that the spent tanks, 154 feet long and 27½ feet in diameter (46.7 by 8.25 meters), could be carried into orbit rather than dropped into the sea just before the shuttle reaches space.

Now the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has initiated the first study of how to use one of the spent tanks as a platform for a scientific observatory. The external tank manufacturer, Martin Marietta Corp., has been awarded a contract to investigate the feasibility of outfitting an empty tank with telescopes and other instruments for studying the source of gamma rays in the universe.

Under the program, any residual propellant would first be vented from the tank. Then space-walking astronauts would enter it through an existing air manhole port or through some other port that might be installed. They would then install the telescope and other equipment, which would be carried aloft in the shuttle's cargo bay along with other payloads.

How Bees Navigate on Cloudy Days

LONDON (UPI) — Bees are known to navigate by the sun but what has baffled scientists is how they find their way to and from honey on cloudy days.

Swiss scientists Dr. Samuel Rosset and Professor Rudiger Wehner reported in Nature magazine that bees use the polarization of light of the bee. The units making up the eye each have a different sensitivity to the angle at which light is polarized. Across the whole eye the pattern is an exact mirror of the pattern of polarization seen in the sky as sunset or sunrise.

Providing there is even a tiny patch of blue showing somewhere all the bees have to do is sure around until the pattern of polarization through which it is looking at the sky coincides with the pattern of the sky and the bee then knows it is facing directly away from the sun. There is a chance of error when the sun is directly overhead, but the bee's two eyes tend to produce opposite errors which cancel out, so on average the bee gets it right.

Turning Roaches Against Themselves

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Chemicals in the heads of cockroaches could lead to safe, natural pesticides that would starve the hardy vermin out of existence, Agriculture Department researchers say. Benjamin J. Croteau, an entomologist at the department's Veterinary Entomology and Entomology Research Laboratory in College Station, Texas, said a natural insecticide that acts as a birth control agent for cockroaches already exists. But products derived from his research could kill cockroaches immediately, he said.

However, he said that "it could be anywhere from five to 10 years or longer" before such an insecticide might reach store shelves. Mr. Croteau has studied cockroaches for 22 years.

The Attractions of Horror Films

NEW YORK (NYT) — Teen-age males who can watch horror movies like the "Friday the Thirteenth" series without showing signs of distress are seen by their dates as more attractive because of their bravado, a new study has found. Teen-age women, however, are seen as more attractive by their dates when they react to the horror movies with enthusiasm.

The research, reported in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, was done by David Zillman and his colleagues at the Institute for Communication Research at Indiana University. In the study 36 pairs of male and female college students volunteered to watch scenes from horror movies, and rated how much they enjoyed the film, and how desirable they found their companion. The more distressed his female companion seemed to be, the more attractive male subjects found her, and the more the males said they enjoyed the film. For the women, seeing a horror movie with men who showed no signs of fear led the women to rate the men as attractive, and to say they enjoyed the film more. The less appealing a man was initially, the more his attractiveness was raised in the eyes of his female companion by his showing no fear during the horror film.

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Chapter 11
Case No. 84-B-5377-J
(Joint Administration)
Case Nos. 84-B-5377-J
through 84-B-5380-J,
inclusive, and
84-B-5512-J

Chapter 11
Case No. 86-B-04222-J
(Joint Administration)
Debtors
Case Nos. 86-B-04222-J
X through 86-B-04234-J

AMENDED NOTICE OF HEARING TO CONSIDER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND OF LAST DAY TO FILE OBJECTIONS THERETO

TO: THE CREDITORS, EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS, THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE, THE CREDITORS' COMMITTEE APPOINTED HEREIN AND ALL OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT:

On October 6, 1986 at 9:00 A.M., a hearing will be held before the Honorable Roland Brumbaugh, United States Bankruptcy Judge, in Courtroom 202, United States Court Building, 1929 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado, to consider the proposed Disclosure Statement for the "DEBTORS' JOINT PLAN OF REORGANIZATION" (hereinafter the "Disclosure Statement"). At the hearing, the Debtors will ask that the Court find that the Disclosure Statement contains information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, as far as is reasonably practical in light of the nature and history of the Debtors and the condition of the Debtors' books and records, that would enable a hypothetical reasonable investor, typical of holders of all classes of claims against and interests in each of the Debtors to make an informed judgment about the Debtors' proposed plan of reorganization.

Except as required by Bankruptcy Rule 3017 and Rule 391(b) of the Local Rules of this Court, copies of the Disclosure Statement are not transmitted with this notice. After approval of the Disclosure Statement, copies of the approved Disclosure Statement will be sent to all parties in interest. A copy of the proposed Disclosure Statement is available for examination at the office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado. The hearing may be continued from time to time without further notice. Additionally, the Disclosure Statement may be modified without further notice, at prior to or as a result of the hearing.

By orders of the Court dated September 2, 1986, September 4, 1986, and September 11, 1986, objection to the Disclosure Statement must be in writing and filed with the Court no later than October 1, 1986. Objections must also be served no later than October 1, 1986 on counsel for the Debtors, counsel for the creditors' committee appointed herein, the Securities and Exchange Commission for the United States Trustee at the addresses shown on the service list which is attached as Exhibit "A" hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. Objections not filed and served as set forth above may be deemed waived.

At the time of hearing, Debtors will also request that the Court fix a date for hearing on confirmation of the plan of reorganization. Fix the last date for creditors to accept or reject the plan and fix the last date for parties interested to file objections in the plan.

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Denver, Colorado 80202
Telephone: (303) 861-7000

DATED: September 11, 1986 By/s/BRUCE H. SPECTOR
Attorney for Debtors and Debtors in Possession

EXHIBIT A

Objections to the Disclosure Statement must be served upon counsel to the debtors and the creditors' committee, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the United States Trustee as follows:

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Bruce Bennett, Esq.
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Düsseldorf: A World-Class Host

Düsseldorf has earned a strong reputation as a hospitable host for vacationers and business travelers alike. With accommodations that run the range from old-world to modern, a fine mix of restaurants, and prestigious shopping streets featuring fashion and luxury items, the city can boast something special to suit every style, every taste.

The following facilities, selected by American Express, are prime picks in this exciting city. All accept the American Express card.

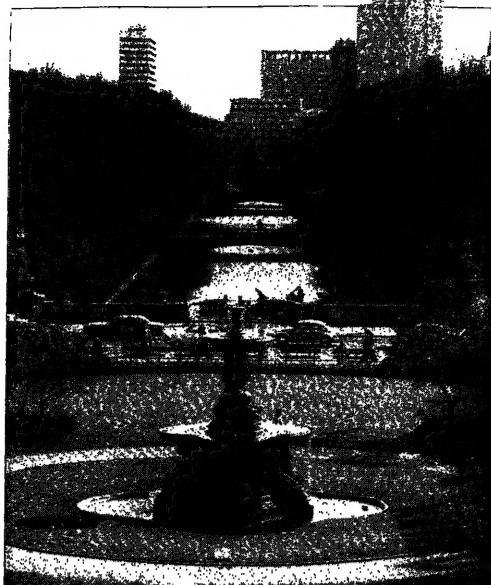
Düsseldorf's luxury hotels are among Germany's best. The list includes an interesting new hotel-convention center in neighboring Nuss.

Breidenbacher Hof
The Breidenbacher Hof is a local favorite, a traditional Grand Old World hotel. The hotel's 154 air-conditioned rooms and suites are individually decorated with artwork and antiques, but they also contain their own refrigerators and minibars, color TV sets, bedside international-dial telephones and sound proof windows.

Twenty-four hours each day, the hotel offers dining and valet service. Chauffeur-driven limousines are also available around the clock. The Breidenbacher Hof is located around the corner from Königsallee and is near banks, downtown offices and the cobblestone streets of the Old City. The hotel is now owned and managed by Regent International. Heinrich Heine Allee 36, tel. 86 01, telex 8582630.

Glinewig Savoy
This hotel combines traditional and modern comforts. The facade and staircase have been preserved, along with the 150-year-old confectioner (formerly supplier to the local royal court) and café, Bierhoff.

The new Savoy provides 150 rooms with such amenities as direct-dial phone, TV, hair-dryer, swimming pool, sauna, massage, solarium and fitness room, 120-seat air-conditioned



Düsseldorf's elegant Königsallee, divided by a tree-lined medieval moat, provides a posh shopping source for luxury goods.

restaurant, bar and conference rooms for up to 150 persons. The hotel has its own garage and is a five-minute walk from the main railway station. Oststrasse 128, tel. 36 03 36, telex 854215.

Hilton International
The style and convenience associated with the name of Hilton can be found in this 383-room hotel. There are meeting facilities for 15 to 1,500 persons, parking for 350 cars, same-day laundry service, indoor heated swimming pool, fitness center and restaurants, nightclub and cocktail lounge. The restaurants include the San

Francisco, which has won recognition for its international and "nouvelle cuisine" from Michelin (one star) and Guide Michelin (4 of a possible 20 points). Georg-Clode-Strasse, tel. 45 49 64, telex 8 584 376.

Nikko
This is one of the 98 member hotels in Nikko Hotels International and provides 301 rooms, including three Japanese-style suites. Other Japanese amenities include the Benkei Restaurant, which serves traditional dishes and has tatami rooms for small parties (up to eight persons) and Teppanyaki tables where the meals are cooked as guests watch. Immenmannstrasse 41, tel. 86 61, telex 8 592 080.

Ramada Renaissance
Renaissance is the designation for Ramada's top-of-the-line luxury hotels. The hotel has 245 rooms, including suites and non-smokers' rooms, with individually controlled air conditioning and direct-dial phones. Nördliche Zuhörstr. 6, tel. 62 16 0, telex 17 211 4001.

Rheinpark Plaza
The 16-story Rheinpark Plaza in Neuss, across the Rhine River from Düsseldorf, claims to be the largest hotel-convention complex in Germany. Its largest hall is the Jupiter, which can accommodate a cocktail party for 1,800 people and, combined with two adjoining halls, can provide a ballroom for 1,500 seated guests. All 250 hotel rooms have a view of the Rhine, with 24-hour room service. Rheinallee 1, Neuss am Rhein, tel. (02101) 15 30, telex 8 517 321.

Diehl
Diehl offers dinner-out a chance to go around the world. Its many restaurants serve top-quality dishes from many different countries, and in a wide range of attractive surroundings.

The area code when phoning Düsseldorf is 0211 inside Germany, 211 from abroad.

El Amigo
Spanish and Argentine specialties brighten the menu, which owner Primo Lopez says has something for every taste. There are unusual fish preparations and spicy meat dishes available. This restaurant is located in the Old City and is open from noon till 1 a.m. Schneider-Wibbel-Gasse 9, Tel.: 32 32 03.

Im Schiffchen
Jean Claude and Jeanette Bourguet have turned a three-story brick house in the northern part of the city into an outpost of the traditional multi-course French dinner. The wine cellar has an extensive selection, including some extremely fine vintages. Kaiserswerther Markt 9, Tel.: 40 10 50.

Orangerie
The accent here is French, both in the "Nouvelle Cuisine" and the long list of red and white wines and champagnes. The setting is elegant: numerous candles provide soft light in a spacious orange-red-toned room, decorated with flowers and mirrors. Billstrasse 30, Tel.: 13 18 28.

Peking Enten Haus
Peking Duck House makes sure its ducks have the proper

flavor by importing them, and some other products, from China. Peking duck is one of the 80 specialties of the Peking Duck House in Peking. The Düsseldorf restaurant is one of five Peking Duck Houses outside China. Neussstrasse 41, for reservations, Tel.: 13 25 83.

Servini
Carlo Caputo says that the goal of his Servini Ristorante is to provide a kind of "new cuisine" Italian-style, in the manner of the three-star Marchesi restaurant in Milan. The menu changes every day to take maximum advantage of fresh ingredients and there is always a selection of fish as well as meat dishes. Seemannstrasse 47, Tel.: 39 39 31.

Düsseldorf's Königsallee, one of the most elegant shopping streets in the world, runs with the Champ-Elysees and North Rodeo Drive.

Shoppers should remember that stores close at 6:30 p.m. weekdays, and at 2 p.m. Saturdays (the first Saturday in the month at 6 p.m.). There is no Sunday or late-evening shopping.

Burberry
Burberry's of London, widely known for its English country elegance in coats and suits, usually made from wool, cashmere and cotton, has two branches in Germany (the other is in Munich). This three-story shop has a wide selection of men's and women's clothing, including Burberry's famous "New Check" pattern in beige and blue, plus golf equipment, handbags, scarves and other matching accessories. Königsallee 72, Tel.: 32 09 26.

Eickhoff
Albert and Brigitte Eickhoff, who have just celebrated 25 years in business, are trendsetters for high-fashion women's clothes. Here are clothes by such outstanding international designers as Kristina, Renzo and Valentino, as well as Germany's Wolfgang Joop and Uta Rasch. Königsallee 56, Tel.: 32 00 93.

Heinemann
Five floors provide an extensive selection of men's and women's clothing, including high-fashion, sport and leisure wear. The emphasis is on traditional quality attire. Heinemann is known for its wide range of accessories, including shoes, handbags, belts and other leather goods, all bearing fine labels. Königsallee 18 (Corneliusplatz), Tel.: 32 00 34.

René Kern
For three decades, René Kern was an internationally active, prize-winning goldsmith. He, his team of goldsmiths and the René Kern store on the "KG" were famous for creative women's jewelry. In 1979, Kern sold his business, because of illness, to Mappin & Webb, the distinguished London jewellers and suppliers "by appointment to Her Majesty." The Kern team has continued to work under managing director Caroleo Petrasco so successfully that this summer the store's sales space had to be doubled. Königsallee 26, Tel.: 32 80 83.

Jill Sander
This shop lives up to its name, handling exclusively the creations of Jill Sander, one of Germany's best-known fashion designers. Her simple and casual style is available in women's dresses, blouses, skirts, suits and slacks, shoes and other accessories. For men, there are pull-overs and shirts. Jill Sander places great emphasis on use of top-quality material, whether cotton, silk, wool or cashmere. Königsallee 30, Tel.: 32 84 44.

Home Away From Home For Traveling Execs

The Hotel Inter-Continental Düsseldorf is a good choice for the international business traveler. Almost two-thirds of its guests are traveling on business and they can take advantage of a wide range of business facilities and up-to-date communication services, as well as fully equipped conference and banquet rooms. They can keep up with the latest news developments through a continuous flow of information from Reuters News Service, which is available onscreen in the lobby and via guest-room TV sets.

The traveling businessperson can remain in touch with home and local offices and customers via telephone, telex and telefax. Messages are handled by a computerized service.

The guest who arrives by car finds parking for 150 autos.

The Inter-Continental Düsseldorf is also just a few driving minutes from the local airport and main railway station. The chic shops and restaurants on and around the Königsallee, the Old City and the business opportunities of the Düsseldorf trade fair are all a short drive from the hotel.

There are 309 completely air-conditioned guest rooms and suites, with room service around the clock and same-day laundry service. Each room has radio and color television, with movie channels in English and German. Other conveniences include a minibar and built-in hairdryers in the bathroom.

Hans H. Handl has been the general manager of the Hotel Inter-Continental Düsseldorf since 1975.



Inter-Continental's Hotel H. Handl.

The Inter-Continental Düsseldorf has fine food, French delicacies with a contemporary taste, along with a daily changing menu and seasonal specialties, may be tasted in the Café de la Paix — appropriate news in a city that is often called "the Paris of Germany."

Egon Hofmann has been the executive chef here since 1971.

New Investment Continues Influx

The city of Düsseldorf remains an attractive place for new investment by foreign and German firms. The city has attracted such high-tech companies as Daimler-Benz, the Japanese printing technology corporation, as well as Epson (computers) and Ericsson (telecommunications). Daimler-Benz, maker of Mercedes cars and trucks, is no newcomer to Düsseldorf, but it has recently ex-

panded its activities here, considerably adding to its local workforce.

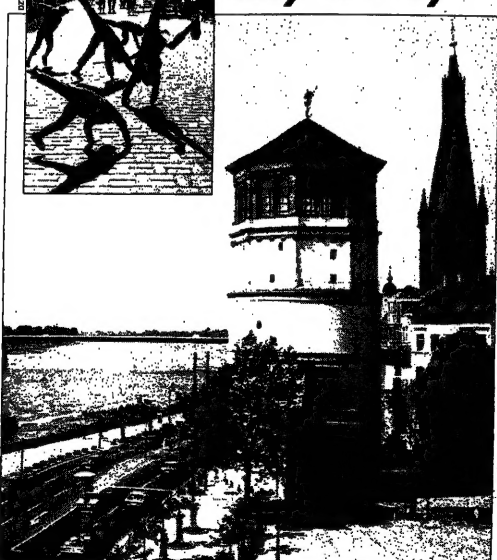
Düsseldorf maintains an official economic development (Wirtschaftsförderung) office to assist firms settling here, as well as encourage new investment by those already established.

This office provides guidance in acquiring real estate for

commercial and industrial use. Companies can receive information on local building laws and on acquiring property and office space. This office is also involved in the sale of city-held property and in "recycling" property.

For more information: Stadtwirtschaft Amt 80, Postfach 1120, D-4000 Düsseldorf 1.

Easy to Get To, Easy to Stay



On the right side of the Rhine embankment is St. Lambertus Church and the surviving tower of a destroyed castle. In the foreground, young boys perform carnavals for pennies in Düsseldorf's Old City.

The very word "Rhine" echoes with enchantment, and for many travelers boasting on the Rhine, Düsseldorf is one of the most popular destinations.

The city is even part of the name of the largest cruising line on the river, the KD German Rhine Line. The "D" stands for Düsseldorf while the "K" is for Köln (Cologne).

For those in a hurry, Düsseldorf's airport is the second-busiest in the country, after Frankfurt's. The city is also easy

to reach by the no-speed-limit Autobahn (highway) system.

Visitors usually find the local people friendly and talkative. They enjoy life. That is why even though this city has a constant flow of tourists, business travelers and visitors to the fashion and trade fairs, the Düsseldorfers themselves also crowd into the cafés, taverns and restaurants.

But what is that dark thing those people are drinking? To the surprise of almost all out-

siders, this is beer-drinking country, despite the proximity of the vineyards of the Rhine and Moselle. Düsseldorf is a dark brew with a full, tangy taste. It is usually served in small glasses, not because it is highly alcoholic or terribly expensive, but because this is the traditional style.

Düsseldorf also has a good number of cafés that serve lunch as well, but the high point of the day is the 4 p.m. rush for strong coffee with distasteful pastries. The supercilious take their espresso in one of the mink and sable-lined cafés along or just off Königsallee.

The "KG" is lined with luxurious shops, some grouped together in glittering arcades, as well as bars and restaurants.

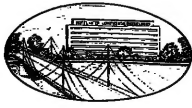
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Said to Be Planning New Marketing Strategy

Detroit — General Motors Corp. will reposition four of its five traditional car divisions in an effort to change its marketing strategy in the face of sagging sales, according to the authoritative trade journal *Automotive News*.

The weekly, in a report published Tuesday, said the move is GM's biggest marketing shift since the company announced a major reorganization in early 1984.

The journal said strategic planning is considering importing vehicles from GM's West German Adam Opel AG subsidiary or other European maker to fill a void in the luxury/performance segment.

NatWest Seeking NYSE Listing for 7 Million Shares

New York — National Westminster Bank PLC said Wednesday that it has applied for a listing of its ordinary shares on the New York Stock Exchange and that it will offer 7 million shares in the offering.

The bank said it expects to receive about \$1.2 billion from the sale of the shares, which it will use to finance its expansion, particularly in the United States.

U.S. Investigates Japanese Motorcycle Makers

Washington — The four Japanese motorcycle makers that dominate the U.S. market are under federal criminal investigation to determine whether they fixed prices or illegally allocated markets in the early 1980s, Justice Department officials have confirmed.

The investigation, which began in 1984, has been transferred from the U.S. Attorney in Los Angeles to the U.S. Attorney in Washington.

COMPANY NOTES

Conoco Inc. of Houston and **Nippon Inden** Co., a Japanese oil refiner and producer, said they would spend \$135 million over the next two years to drill 14 exploration wells off the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and a total of six wells in Texas, Montana, Colorado and Alabama.

Ernst & Young has announced an agreement to produce bank financial statements for the United States and Europe. The companies gave no financial details but said a research facility would be set up in Sweden.

E&Y said, the world's largest agency, has been hit by labor problems at the peak of the late summer harvest, as 1,000 union workers joined a monthlong strike by 1,200 other members of the Winery, Distillery and Allied Workers Union and the Winery Workers Union.

General Motors of Canada Ltd. said it would increase suggested retail prices by an average 3.2 percent on its 1987-model cars. It said the increase reflected higher material, labor and other manufacturing costs.

Hyundai Motor Co. of South Korea, said it had raised its sales goal for this year to 150,000 from 140,000.

FUNDS:

All in the Family

(Continued from first finance page)

signal. For example, according to its system, the service got a buy signal on Aug. 12 for gold-related funds. And the buy signal issued in March 1985 for international funds that invest only in foreign stocks also remains in effect.

"Last Thursday and Friday, the day of exchange, or switching, not only were we seeing out of our equity funds and into our money-market funds," said a spokesman for T. Rowe Price Associates, a Baltimore-based investment firm that manages 23 mutual funds with net assets totaling \$12.5 billion.

Those two days, according to the spokesman, saw an estimated \$25 million move out of T. Rowe's Growth Stock Fund and its New Horizons Fund and into money-market funds. This represents only a tiny fraction, however, of the \$2.3 billion in assets managed by the two growth-oriented funds. The spokesman described the redemptions of T. Rowe Price funds as "minimal."

In Boston, Fidelity Investments reported a similar pattern of switching late last week from its equity funds into the money-market sector. As the largest privately owned mutual fund company, Fidelity manages more than 55 funds with total assets of \$60 billion.

China Nuclear Plant Planned

Paris — Campon Bernard, the French civil engineering contractor, said Wednesday that it has signed a preliminary agreement with Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co. to begin work on the 1,000-megawatt Daya Bay nuclear power station in China.

Wah Kwong Calls Debt Plan Viable Even Without Chase

HONG KONG — Wah Kwong Shipping & Investment Co. said Wednesday it was confident that its plan to restructure more than \$850 million in debts would remain viable without the participation of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Chase announced Tuesday that the bank had seized a second Wah Kwong ship, the tanker *Eastern Ranger*, in Jacksonville, Florida. Last week Chase seized a Wah Kwong bulk carrier, *Sabodine Venture*, in New Orleans.

Wah Kwong said that it had instructed its lawyers in the United States to take legal action to defend the group so it could continue with its restructuring plan.

Wah Kwong said members of the group's advisory committee, including Bank of Boston Corp., Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Standard Chartered Bank, Chemical Bank Hong Kong, Dresdner Bank AG, Royal Bank of Scotland PLC and Sumitomo Corp., would meet Wednesday to discuss the arrest.

Source involved in the restructuring estimated Chase's exposure to Wah Kwong at \$25 million to \$30 million, guaranteed by three ship mortgages.

Renault Silent on Reports of 1986 Loss

PARIS — Renault, France's second-largest automobile maker, declined to comment Wednesday on reports that it had revised downward its estimate of 1986 losses.

Press reports had said that the group's consolidated net loss would total 4 billion to 4.5 billion francs, or about \$966 million to \$1,070 million in 1986, down from 10.9 billion in 1985 and less than an initial estimate of 5 billion to 6 billion francs in losses this year.

In May, company sources estimated that Renault would lose between 4 billion and 6 billion francs in 1986. That revision was attributed to improved productivity and sales.

U.S. Investigates Japanese Motorcycle Makers

Mark Sheehan, a department spokesman, said the grand jury was looking into pricing and marketing practices in the industry, but declined to provide other details. The four concerns reportedly account for 94 percent of the estimated \$2.7-billion annual retail motorcycle market in the United States.

The investigation was initiated after President Ronald Reagan's April 1, 1983, decision to raise tariffs sharply on Japanese-made heavy motorcycles to give Harley-Davidson Motor Co. time to modernize its production facilities to meet the competition.

Attorneys for Suzuki and Honda said they were cooperating fully with the Justice Department in responding to subpoenas from the grand jury for documents and witnesses.

"Jim Short, an attorney with Lyon & Lyon in Los Angeles representing Honda, stressed that the current investigation is a 'continuation' of the Los Angeles investigation. He said the grand jury in Los Angeles 'has done nothing wrong and will be vindicated when it's all over.'"

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

HK Wharf Appoints Ullman to Be Chief Operating Officer

By Arthur Higbee

Myron E. Ullman, executive vice president of Sanger, Harris, a division of Federal Express, has been named chief operating officer of Hong Kong & Wharfedale Ltd. (HK Wharf).

Better known as the Wharf Company, it encompasses hotels, a department store, property, manufacturing, and warehouses and terminals.

HK Wharf is a publicly listed holding company, once a satellite of the Jardine Matheson & Co. empire and now controlled by Sir Y.K. Pao, a Hong Kong shipping entrepreneur. Its managing director, equivalent to chief executive, is Mr. Pao's son-in-law, Peter Woo.

has announced that its executive vice president, Richard E. Marriott, 47, son of the late founder and younger brother of the chairman, has been named chief operating officer of the company's First Interstate System Inc. subsidiary, to be president and chief executive of its newly acquired First Interstate Bank of Oklahoma. The new subsidiary, formerly First National Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma, was acquired by First Interstate after collapsing in June.

JWT Group Inc. of New York, an advertising and public relations giant, said Glen A. Dell had resigned as executive vice president and chief financial officer to pursue other interests but will remain for a time to handle the transition of authority. No replacement has been announced.

Cathy Pacific Airways Ltd. of Hong Kong has appointed its executive director, Patrick Tsai, to succeed Bob Dewar as deputy managing director when Mr. Dewar retires at the end of September.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Tin Study Group Planned

KUALA LUMPUR — Major tin producers and consumers will meet in Geneva from Nov. 10-12 to discuss setting up an international study group, producers said Wednesday.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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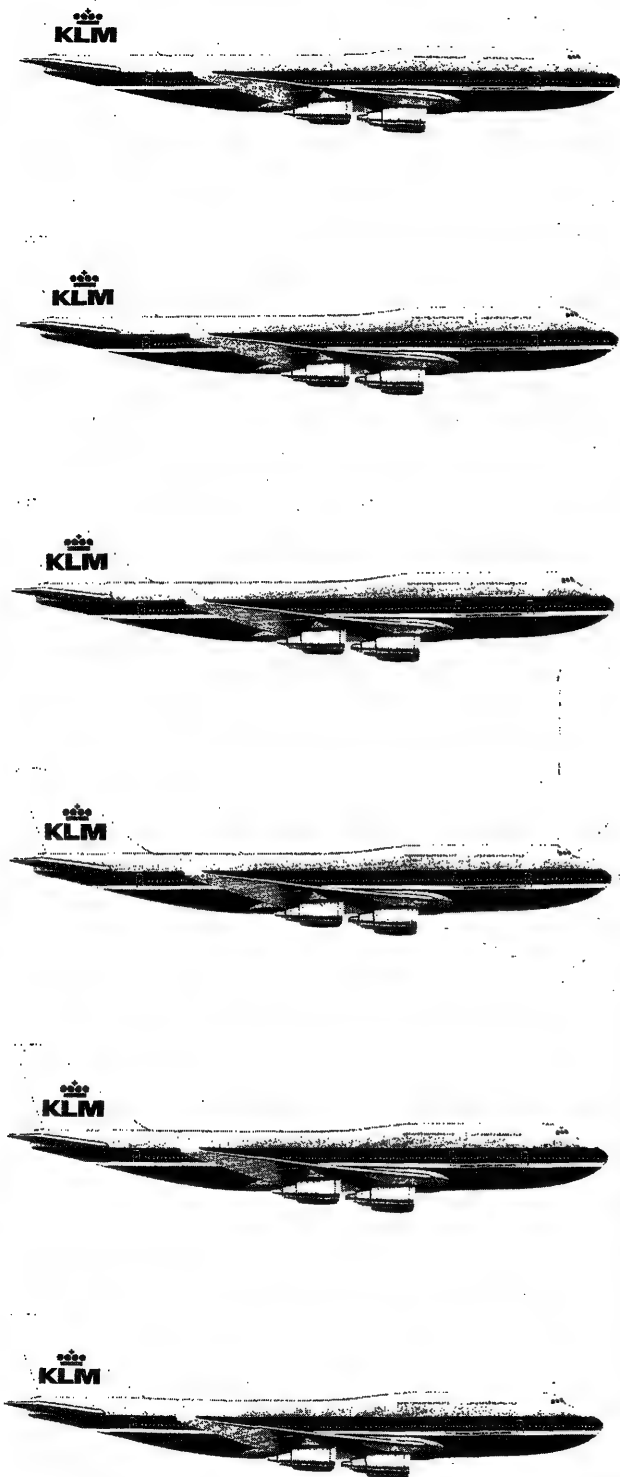
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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the settlement prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100

Company	Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100

NYSE Highs-Lows

(Continued on next page)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	Vol.	PE	Div.	Div. Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Wednesday
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Tables include the settlement prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

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Via The Associated Press

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LONDON — Underwriters in London are bracing themselves for what is feared may be a fraud involving huge amounts of Colombian coffee. The coffee shipping and insurance companies are being hit hard by the fraud, which is being investigated by the police, the daily, said Wednesday.

The case, possibly one of the most serious of its type that has been faced by coffee underwriters, could involve losses of up to \$90 million, the paper said.

Investigations into the source of the expected claim and the fate of the supposed coffee consignments are believed to center on shipping companies and the underwriters who insured them.

These could have been presented as evidence of ownership of the coffee both for insurance purposes and to obtain letters of credit. However, the fraud is still being investigated among underwriters indicating uncertainty whether all or any of the cargo ever existed.

The risk was written substantially by the Lloyd's insurance group and other London com-

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Pound Sinks to Low Against Mark

Review
The pound fell below 3 Deutsche marks for the first time, closing in London at 2.9938 DM, compared with the close Tuesday of 3.0228. It was the lowest since the pound was introduced in 1968, when it was valued at 1.4750.
The pound closed at 70.3 on its trade-weighted index, its lowest since Feb. 26, 1985.
Fears about lower North Sea oil prices were largely responsible for the decline, dealers said. The pound's fall was braked by the Bank of England, which intervened in the morning and sold modest amounts of dollars.
Traders said it was surprising that the pound remained as steady as it had after falling below 3 DM. "I would have expected it to trigger lots of sell orders, which would have shot it down to around 2.95 marks," a dealer with a British

barrel. It closed Tuesday in New York at \$1.47.
Oil prices had fallen recently to around \$15 a barrel after an early August agreement among the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to curb output in September and October to tighten an oversupplied market and support prices.
The dollar fell value after comments by Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, to the Financial Times. It closed in London at 2.0288 DM, down from 2.0492 at Tuesday's close, and at 154.77 yen, down from 156.35.
Mr. Pöhl said in an interview that West Germany would continue to resist U.S. pressure for a cut in interest rates. The United States has called for easier credit in West

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Pound sterling	1000	1.4700
Swiss franc	1000	1.4800
Deutsche mark	1000	1.4900
Japanese yen	1000	154.77

Germany to stimulate its economy and help promote world growth.
West Germany fears that a cut in interest rates could ignite inflation. Relatively high interest rates serve to attract investors to the market.
Although Mr. Pöhl's comments apparently contributed to the dollar's decline, they were only a reiteration of a known Bundesbank stance.
U.S. economic figures Wednesday showing that industrial capacity fell to 79 percent in August from a revised 78.1 percent in July and that housing starts rose only 0.4 percent in August were not enough to give any support to the dollar, dealers said.
In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 2.0353 DM, down from Tuesday's fixing of 2.0525, and in Paris at 6.6730 French francs, down from 6.7120.
It closed in Zurich at 1.6460 Swiss francs, down from 1.6550.

American House Expanding

Review
NEW YORK — American Home Products Corp. said Wednesday it had signed a definitive agreement to acquire five percent of Chesapeake Pottery Co. for \$250 million.

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight and FRN Sectors End Day Slightly Higher

By Christopher Pizze
LONDON — The dollar-straight and floating-rate-note sectors ended slightly higher to unchanged Wednesday as bond prices in New York started to edge higher during the afternoon in Europe, dealers said.
Dollar-straight bonds ended unchanged to 1/2 point firmer. News of a decline to 79 percent from 79.1 percent in U.S. industrial capacity was countered by a 0.4-point gain in August housing starts had little impact on sentiment, dealers said.
However, a seven-year issue for Prudential Funding Corp. did emerge. The issue pays 8 percent and was priced at 101. It was initially for \$100 million but was quickly increased to \$125 million.

A spokesman for the lead manager, Prudential Bache Securities, said the issue was increased because of "excellent" demand. He added that it was priced to yield about 75 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury securities.
"With the market turning a little bit better and the 8 percent coupon is just left out of the window," he said. It ended at a discount of 1/4 against the 10 percent Treasury.
Also, late in the day, bond market sources reported that on Thursday Citicorp would formally launch a \$200-million bond issue paying 7 1/2 percent over three years and priced at 101. Goldman Sachs International Corp. is expected to launch the issue but a spokesman there declined comment.
In the floating-rate sector, a

\$250-million perpetual-note issue emerged for National Australia Bank Ltd. The issue pays 15 basis points over the six-month London interbank offered rate and follows the recent issue for Wespac, which was launched with the same spread over Libor. The issue will rank as primary capital.
The lead manager was Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, and the issue ended at 99.12 bid, inside the total fees of 25 basis points.
In the secondary market, issues for Canadian bank names had a volatile session with operators concerned about the financial problems at Dome Petroleum Ltd. The bank's chairman, J. Howard MacDonald, reiterated that the company may be liquidated unless European creditors agree to waive

TAX: U.S. Multinational Companies May Find Reform Expensive

(Continued from Page 1)
their foreign taxes and thus maintain their use of the credit.
The Reagan administration had proposed ending the averaging technique, limiting the credit's use to a country-by-country basis. Instead, the final bill permits averaging among countries, but places income earned abroad in different categories: shipping, banking, insurance and other. Credits generated from one category could not be averaged with those from another to reduce U.S. taxes.
"It's not quite a nightmare, but the administrative burden posed by the change in the foreign tax credit is extremely significant," Mr. Benson said. "For small firms it is entirely possible it will discourage investment abroad."
From an accounting standpoint, companies with operations overseas are best off if they have as much income as possible covered by the foreign tax credit. For larger firms, they tend to try to locate their income abroad and place their deductions in the United States (so domestic income, not foreign income, is reduced).
One of the few areas left unchanged in the bill would allow companies exporting U.S. goods to continue to report half of their export revenue as if it were earned overseas. The House version of the bill would have treated export revenue as income earned in the United States, so that the foreign tax credit could not have been used against export revenue if the company also had other income in the United States. That provision was rejected by the conferees, leaving the current compromise bill.

The House obviously helps to keep our exports more competitive here at home and keeps the cost of being a U.S. exporter down," said William J. Washington, a representative of Caterpillar Inc.
A last-minute addition to the House version of the bill would have allowed companies that trade "intangibles," such as patents or licenses, to a foreign manufacturer. Using this provision, the company would have to take as payment for the intangible product an amount equal to the sum it would have earned from the sale of the manufactured product. Thus, for example, almost all of a hypothetical \$100,000 earned from a patent in Ireland would have to

be repatriated to the American parent and taxed at U.S. rates, rather than at the lower Irish rates.
"I represent 60 companies with \$700 million in worldwide sales and five million workers. Almost all of my companies would be affected" by the intangibles provision, said Robert McNeill, executive vice chairman of a lobbying group called Emergency Committee for American Trade.
The same provision would affect many U.S. companies with operations in Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions. Because much of the profit from those units would have to be returned to the United States, the tax credit that essentially wipes out taxes on income earned in possessions would have little value.
The intangibles provisions probably would have the most impact on high-tech companies and others engaging in research, since those locations are among the most likely to require licensing agreements and royalties.
Similarly, interest expenses would have to be spread among related companies based on the

JITTERS: Wall Street, Seeing Inflation Ahead, Panics

(Continued from first finance page)
Inc., a Chicago brokerage, said the shift in market psychology was rooted in a more realistic economic view among traders that the Fed has moved away from a policy of controlling inflation to one of sustaining a faltering economy.
The Fed has cut its discount rate four times this year in an effort to keep the four-year-old economy afloat. The last two cuts have come despite the traditional inflation red flags of high growth in money supply and a strengthening dollar, and without corresponding reduction from Japan or West Germany. Market watchers said that without rate cuts in those two countries, the Fed would be loath to ease interest rates further for fear that foreigners would move capital out of the United States, thus exacerbating the problem of financing the federal budget deficit.
Mr. Gross said, however, that the Fed has already clearly demonstrated its willingness to act alone in the face of a weak domestic economy.

"The thrust of Fed policy has turned 180 degrees from what it was in 1980 and 1981," he said. "By necessity, the priority now is to sustain the economy even if it means tolerating a high increase in the money supply and a further weakening of the dollar."
He acknowledged that such a shift does not spell an immediate return to 1970s-style inflation or even to the kind of inflation expectations that could fuel anticipatory buying and push up prices. Nonetheless, he said, the Fed's new emphasis is a troubling inflationary bias, and a defining factor in an institution that has long been the country's staunchest inflation watchdog.
"Paul Volcker is extremely symbolically and psychologically important to the financial markets," Mr. Gross said of the Fed chairman. "What he is telling us is that the Fed is willing to take a chance on future inflation."

Few economists are prepared to view the rise in gold and platinum prices as signs of an inflation panic, but slow growth and high unemployment, he said.
In fact, economists and policy-makers are cautioned for months that an end to the steady drip in oil prices, let alone an actual oil-price increase, would be sufficient to unmask an underlying inflation rate of about 3 to 4 percent.
"We're presumably seen the end of the oil collapse," said Donald Rajczak, director of economic forecasting at Georgia State University. Moreover, he added, some of the recent spot-price increases in oil may have spilled over into the retail sector, which could push the annual rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index or the Producer Price Index to 6 percent for a month or two. "But," he predicted, "we will then drop back to the 3 to 4 percent level, which, given our internal and external restraints, seems to be our lower limit."
Harry P. Rosenberg, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said inflation was a problem of the 1970s that has colored the thinking of the 1980s.
"The issue now is not inflation, but slow growth and high unemployment," he said.

Wednesday's OTC Prices									
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time									
Via The Associated Press									
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	1.12	AA	1.12	AA	1.12	AA	1.12	AA	1.12
AB	1.13	AB	1.13	AB	1.13	AB	1.13	AB	1.13
AC	1.14	AC	1.14	AC	1.14	AC	1.14	AC	1.14
AD	1.15	AD	1.15	AD	1.15	AD	1.15	AD	1.15
AE	1.16	AE	1.16	AE	1.16	AE	1.16	AE	1.16
AF	1.17	AF	1.17	AF	1.17	AF	1.17	AF	1.17
AG	1.18	AG	1.18	AG	1.18	AG	1.18	AG	1.18
AH	1.19	AH	1.19	AH	1.19	AH	1.19	AH	1.19
AI	1.20	AI	1.20	AI	1.20	AI	1.20	AI	1.20
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BIG CROSSWORD
IN THE HT EVERY SATURDAY.
THE FAMED NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY CROSSWORD —
ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU BUSY
ALL WEEK

SPORTS

Psychologists Prepare U.S. Yachtsmen to Cope With Cup Stress

By Ruth Youngblood
NEW YORK — Unwilling to leave a single Australian inured to the stress of the America's Cup, psychologists are preparing U.S. yachtsmen to cope with the stress of the Cup. The psychologists are preparing the yachtsmen to cope with the stress of the Cup. The psychologists are preparing the yachtsmen to cope with the stress of the Cup.

skipper John Kotis. "We've taken steps to avoid burnout by reminding each other of the final goal. Motivation isn't a problem with such a select group. It's just a matter of keeping the team together." "Our primary concern is keeping the crew from burning out or having stress-related problems," said Dr. Robert Cassidy, who coordinated the other doctors to volunteer their time.

Wayne Halliwell, a sports psychologist and relaxation skills specialist at the University of Montreal, is teaching the Canadian competitors concentration and relaxation skills. "The sailor is the one who controls his thoughts," Halliwell explained. "He could be thinking about the future or indulging in negative thoughts about the possibility of losing and letting his country down. We want his attention right on the present and his thoughts as positive as possible."



Carrying the Torch
Bruce Jenner, the former Olympic decathlon champion, led a team of runners at the United Nations at Tuesday's start of a six-continent torch relay to celebrate peace and raise money for UNICEF.

Stepanova Lowers Own Track Mark

TASKENT, Soviet Union — Marina Stepanova set a new world record in the women's 400-meter hurdle race on Wednesday, clocking a time of 52.94 seconds to become the first woman to run the distance in under 53 seconds. Tass reported.



Marina Stepanova

Mattingly and Boggs Keep Pace

Compiled by Eric Hoff from Baseball Writers' Association of America
NEW YORK — There's some suspense in the American League East, but it has little to do with the standings. It's the sizzling race between Boston's Wade Boggs and New York's Don Mattingly for the league batting title.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Rangers 10, A's 6: In Oakland, California, Larry Parrish had his fifth straight home run. The Rangers' offense was in top form, scoring 10 runs. The Athletics' offense was struggling, scoring only 6 runs.

Baseball
Los Angeles 100 98-107 12
Atlanta 100 100-107 12
Houston 100 100-107 12
San Diego 100 100-107 12

SCOREBOARD

Football

National Football League Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE	TEAM	Yds	Pass	Comp	Int	TD
San Diego	492	342	287	10	1	1
Atlanta	487	337	282	10	1	1
San Francisco	487	337	282	10	1	1
Los Angeles	487	337	282	10	1	1

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Tennis

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Golf

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

When a large brown rat wandered onto the field Tuesday night in Cleveland, the American League's Bert Blyleven went to bat (Blyleven, a pitcher, swung and missed). The animal was finally gloved by shortstop Greg Gagne. He relayed it to the Minnesota dugout. It did not reappear.

Hagler-Leonard Might Be a Good One

By Thomas Boswell
WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — Sugar Ray Leonard and Marvin Hagler are going to do it one time, somewhere. Nothing we can do will stop it.

Does Leonard, inactive for two and a half years, have to prove he deserves to jump two classes in weight and fight the middleweight champion? Leonard's last fight was in 1981. He was 30 years old. He was a champion. He was a champion. He was a champion.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

European Soccer

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Transition

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

These two have had their eyes on each other for five years and they're just not going to retire to their hammocks and color commentary until they've whaled the babblers out of each other.

Leonard's last fight was in 1981. He was 30 years old. He was a champion. He was a champion. He was a champion.

European Soccer

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Transition

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	100	98	107	12
Atlanta	100	100	107	12
Houston	100	100	107	12
San Diego	100	100	107	12

